

ANATOMY OF PONTIOTHAUMA.

.

.

On Obesiella lyonsiellæ, a new Genus of Copepod Crustacean. By W. G. RIDEWOOD, D.Sc., F.L.S.

[Read 19th June, 1902.]

THE specimens described in this paper were taken from the suprabranchial cavities of a single specimen of the deep-sea Lamellibranch *Lyonsiella*, dredged by the 'Challenger' from a depth of 1600 fathoms at Station 147 (off Crozet Is., W.N.W. of Kerguelen Is.).

All the specimens were females. Seven of them were perfect, but there were fragments of five more, so that there must have been twelve in the two suprabranchial cavities. They were so closely packed that the passage of water through the suprabranchial cavities must have been a matter of considerable difficulty. Five of the specimens remain preserved in alcohol, and these and the nine microscope-slides prepared from the others are in the Natural History Museum, London. The specimens measured 2.3 mm. in total length, and 1.4 mm. in maximum breadth across the thorax.

Their most remarkable feature is the great inflation and loss of external segmentation of the thoracic region, and the reduction in size of the thoracic appendages. The head has the appearance of being provided with a hood, owing to the presence of a dependent flap on each side. There are no eyes. Six pairs of cephalic appendages are present, and four thoracic. The abdomen is indistinctly divided into four segments, the last bearing a pair of caudal rami, short and papilliform, with four or five short setæ. The mouth is extremely small, and set upon the pointed summit of an oral cone, into the conformation of the sides of which the third pair of appendages enter.

The first pair of appendages (antennæ) are of moderate size, flexible, and indistinctly segmented. The terminal fourth is rod-like, sometimes bent upon the rest of the limb, and terminated by a few short setæ.

The second appendages (second antennæ) are slightly longer than the first. There are five segments, the proximal one being mostly concealed in a side view by the margin of the hood. The terminal joint is a strong curved claw.